

Var. PADIFOLIA, Watson. Leaves obovate-oblong, thickish, about as large as in the typical form, but densely tomentose beneath, not only upon the veins but upon the intermediate areas as well.—Bibliog. Ind. 160 (1878), where the combination is incorrectly ascribed to Torrey & Gray, who employed (in ms.) the name *padifolia*, not under *Ilex verticillata* but under *Prinos verticillatus*. *Prinos padifolius*, Willd. l. c.—Originally collected in eastern Pennsylvania. The nearest approach to the real variety which has been seen in recent collections is Heller & Halbach's No. 518 from McCall's Ferry, York County, Pennsylvania. I have not found any satisfactory match for this variety from the New England states.

Forma *chrysocarpa*. Fruit bright yellow.—Georgetown, Massachusetts, Mrs. C. N. S. Horner (specimen in herb. Gray).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

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SCIRPUS SYLVATICUS: A CORRECTION.—In the January RHODORA (ii. 19) I stated that in "the fifth edition (1867) [of Gray's Manual] . . . the range of *Scirpus sylvaticus* was given as 'Base of the White Mountains, New Hampshire (*Oakes*), and northward.' . . . In the sixth edition (1889) . . . the name *S. sylvaticus* was rightly applied." Mr. E. B. Harger kindly calls my attention to the fact that, in the later issues of the fifth edition, the southern *S. sylvaticus* was clearly distinguished from the northern *S. microcarpus* (*S. rubro-tinctus*). This change was made, in fact, in the second issue (1868) of that edition. Thus Dr. Gray, and not Dr. Britton, as stated in my recent article, was the first to separate in print the two species of the northeast.—M. L. FERNALD.

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PEZIZA RAPULUM BULL., which Dr. Farlow tells me is not often collected, was found by Mr. E. L. Rand in Burlington, Mass., May 6. Only the chance inspection of the ground at the spot selected as a lunching place, brought to light the small cups of the fungus, 1-2 inch wide at most. Others were discovered by baring the earth, inch by inch, for the color of the cups was nearly that of the dead grass and leaves in and under which they lay. The slender stems, sunk an inch or two in the soil, each arose from an irregular, blackish sclerotium, about the size of a pea, or larger, as figured by Bulliard (Pl. 485 f. 3.) The sclerotia lay just below the turf. The spores are elliptical, 12 to 13 by 6 to 6½  $\mu$ ; paraphyses few, inconspicuous, filiform.—HOLLIS WEBSTER.

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